Nippon Times

No. 16,579 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

SMALL NATIONS DEFEATED IN FIGHT FOR MORE POWER

Lesser Countries Struck Down In First Test at San Francisco Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The bid of the small nations for greater power in the proposed world organization, after a stubborn battle was defeated today when the United Nations Conference committee voted to keep within the hands of 11 nations the major powers of the world organization proposed for maintaining peace, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The smaller countries thus were struck down in their first big test of whether they can win more authority for themselves and assert their opinions on how they think the future course of a peaceful world should be shaped, the report added.

Some countries refrained from balloting for the decision which still must be ratified by a conference commission, under which it operated, and by the full conference. The issue could, moreover, be reopened in the committee itself and the delegates of several small nations were reported to have said they might ask for a review in case they are unable to put across some of their additional demands such as bids for more power for a general assembly of all the United Nations in advising the council on security matters, or even authority to accept or reject council action.

Approves Original Pattern

What the committee approved today, after two days of heated argument, was the original pattern for a security council drafted by the four nations sponsoring the conference—the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. These countries would, with France, have permanent council seats. The six remaining seats would be rotated among the other nations at two-year intervals.

Under the "big-four plan," the council would have the power to use measures not only for peaceful adjustment of international disputes, but also the right to use force of arms if need be. But employment of military or economic sanctions would require the unanimous vote of all the four permanent members, in addition to the votes of two non-permanent members.

The small countries had come forward with proposals for a bigger voice in the council. Some wanted to increase the number of non-permanent members to nine or ten. But all these motions were withdrawn before today's balloting.

The big nations had contended that power to keep peace should be concentrated within a relatively small band of nations, with primary responsibilities placed on the big powers.

Deadlock Is Broken

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference is reported to have finally given in to the demands of the small nations by a compromise plan and hence has broken the week-old deadlock over how to fit the regional security systems into a world peace organization, AP correspondent John Hightower reported from San Francisco today.

The solution, although tentative, is based on recognizing in a United Nations charter the right of all countries to make treaties for their own defense. Under such treaties nations could give each other emergency assistance against an aggressor, but then the projected world security council would be empowered to take control of the situation.

Officials said, the report added, that this plan should allay the fears of the small nations that the council might not give them quick enough protection in an emergency and that they felt it would not weaken the overall authority of the world agency to handle situations endangering peace.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, discussed the American compromise plan with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last night in an effort to begin obtaining a big-power agreement along the same line. Stettinius is to report back to a delegation meeting today at which final American accord on the formula is slated.

Americans Are Hopeful

The reaction of the Latin-American leaders battling in the Conference for an independent security system in the Western Hemisphere remains determined but the American leaders were hopeful the self-defense theory would meet their approval.

The Eden-Stettinius talks also are understood to have covered a general review of conference work to date and problems ahead preliminary to Eden's imminent departure for London. There were reports he would fly by way of Washington, stopping off there long enough to call on President Truman.

One of the still unsolved problems is that of providing international supervision for trusteeship governments of lands taken from enemy countries in the two world wars. Britain and the United States are near agreement on the American contention that areas suitable for military base development would be given into the exclusive control of the governments which operate the bases.

Occupation Zones In Reich Decided By 'Big Four' Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The U.S. Army and Navy Journal said today that the American occupation zone in Germany would cover Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Thuringia, with a supply corridor from British-controlled Bremen, according to a Washington dispatch. France, said the unofficial service journal, "will have a large part of the Rhineland with possibly some additions from the zone assigned to us." The zones for Great Britain and the Soviet Union were not discussed in the article, but it has been assumed that the British would occupy northern Germany, and the Soviets the area generally east of the lower Elbe and the Mulde rivers. At least one American division will join the Allied forces occupying Berlin, reports an AP correspondent attached to the American 9th Army. He said that probably, the U.S. 2nd Mechanized Division will be selected.

SOVIETS WOULD AMEND U.S. TRUSTEESHIP PLAN

Seek to Veto American Scheme For Strategic Control of Islands in Pacific

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The Soviet delegation to the San Francisco Conference today submitted a surprise series of amendments to the United States colonial trusteeship proposals which in effect would give the Soviets power to veto certain American plans for strategic control in the Pacific, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Soviet amendments which gave a completely new turn to the discussion which hitherto centered around the Anglo-American differences, gives any permanent member of the international security council power to prevent any mandated territory taken over from being designated as a "strategic area" under the American plan. This means that any of the Great Powers could subject to inspection the international trusteeship council the area which another Great Power might regard as "strategic" and might have fortified as such with the latest secret military equipment, the report said.

The accompanying Soviet amendment demands that not only the present powers but the mandatory powers who are permanent members of the international security council such as the Soviet Union and Chungking should be members of the inspecting trusteeship council.

ADMITS JAPANESE ATTACKS

U.S. Fleet Hit in Okinawa Isles, Says Nimitz' Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—In its war bulletin issued today, Nimitz headquarters announced that from midnight of May 10 to the following morning several formations of the Japanese Air Force again conducted fierce attacks on the American Pacific fleet around the Okinawa Islands, according to an Omiyajima dispatch.

As usual, Nimitz' headquarters kept secret any damage done to the American fleet. The bulletin further reported that furious aerial attacks of the Japanese and their counter-offensives together with the shock attacks by the Japanese ground units were repeated all the night through on May 10.

Hodgson Made Commissioner

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph V. Hodgson was named today by President Truman as the American commissioner on the United Nations Committee for Investigation of War Crimes succeeding Herbert Pell who resigned, according to a Washington dispatch.

REICH ARMIES RESISTING IN CZECHOSLOVAK AREA

Major Part of Reich Troops Give Up in North Austria; Berliners Still Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 12.—Die-hard German troops continued to offer fanatic resistance against the Red Army today and frontline reports said that Soviet armored forces battered against German troops offering bitter resistance in Czechoslovakia as they attempted to flee westward through a rapidly narrowing corridor toward the American lines.

Other Russian troops, reports said, had forced the surrender of the major portion of die-hard German units in northern Austria, and had effected three new junctions with the Americans in the hold-out area.

Inside Berlin, too, the Soviets were meeting the same kind of savage resistance. Scores of fires were reported being set nightly by saboteurs in the shattered capital as bodies of hundreds of civilians were cleared from the subways flooded in the last acts of terrorism.

In Norway, approximately 400,000 German troops consisting of the entire German occupation force, were reported awaiting their return to Germany. Meanwhile, Premier Vidkun Quisling's police chief and police minister were reported to have killed themselves rather than face capture. Quisling remained in his Oslo cell.

Link-up with the Americans in Czechoslovakia was accomplished by Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian army near Rokycany, nine miles east of Pilsen, and by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian army below Prague in the area northwest of Ceske Budejovice.

Germans Resisting Soviet

Domei

ZURICH, May 12.—A Reuter's frontline report said today that fanatical resistance is still being offered—four days after VE-Day by remnants of Field Marshal Schoerner's German army in Czechoslovakia.

The report said that combined armies of Marshals Konev and Malinovsky after linking up south of Prague are engaged in mopping-up operations and during the past two days the majority of 560,000 German officers and men have been taken prisoner by the Soviets in Czechoslovakia.

Moreover, German forces are still resisting in the non-occupied area between the American and Soviet armies.

The Reuter's correspondent further disclosed that a "suicide wave" is sweeping through both the German army and German civilians in Czechoslovakia. A number of German officers east of Pilsen have shot themselves before surrendering and German women have also killed themselves and their children.

U-Boats Surrender

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—German submarines have been bobbing up in large numbers in the Atlantic and North Sea and at least ten have surrendered in British ports with five others standing by to be received, according to reports reaching London.

While most of the submarines contacted were a considerable distance from American shores, some may make their way to the United States and Canada.

The London Star, quoting a German naval commander, said only Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz knew how many submarines Germany had in the Atlantic.

RIOTS BREAK IN DUBLIN

British Representative's Office, U.S. Consulate General Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The first uncensored reports from Eire—the censorship ban was lifted yesterday—since the war started, revealed today that riots had broken out in Dublin and many street clashes were fought when Eire's evening papers announced Germany's surrender. Supporters of the Irish Republican Army—revolutionary organization proscribed by the De Valera Government—smashed windows of offices of the United Kingdom representative Sir John Maffey and of the United States Consulate General.

The report said that the police made constant baton charges and dozens of people were arrested. Dozens were taken to the hospital.

Prime Minister De Valera's secretary later in the week called on Sir John Maffey and on the American Consul General to apologize for the breaking of windows.

WAY OPEN FOR POLAND

Absence at San Francisco Does Not Preclude Membership

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—A way was left open today for Poland to join the United Nations organization as a charter member even though there is no Polish delegation in San Francisco, an AP dispatch from San Francisco said today.

The membership committee of the conference voted that all Allied nations which sign or adhere to the charter will be original members. Poland is the only United Nations member not in San Francisco.

Denmark could be included under this provision too. She has not been among the United Nations because of the German occupation of that country.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IS MUM ON STALIN NOTE

Truman Won't Comment; Grew Says He Does Not Know Anything About Matter

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—No confirmation was made in either London or Washington of rumors that Premier Josef Stalin has sent a note to Prime Minister Churchill, with a copy to President Truman, saying that the Yalta agreement has been broken and that Premier Stalin believes it futile to discuss the Polish problem further, according to reports reaching here.

In this connection, Joseph Grew, acting Secretary of State, said today he had no knowledge of any communication from Premier Stalin to the effect that cooperation with the Western allies had become impossible.

In London also, a Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment on the published reports of Premier Stalin's assertions.

When the subject was brought up at the White House, a press secretary, Eben Ayers, said Truman's attention had been called to the reports this morning, but had no comments to make.

"Is the story true?," the secretary was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the Soviet Government has not replied to the request of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in San Francisco that the Soviet Union furnish information regarding the arrest of the 16 former Polish underground leaders.

Moscow recently announced that these Polish leaders, who had gone to Moscow from London to discuss the formation of a provisional government of Poland in accordance with the Yalta agreement, had been arrested.

It was learned also that the only messages received recently from Premier Stalin dealt solely with the Polish question, and that the Soviet Government has not yet refused to provide information on the arrested leaders. These communications were all sent before the Eden-Stettinius request was made.

Said Planning Secret Trial

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The admission of "impartial and politically unbiased lawyers from Allied countries" to defend the 16 Poles charged by the Soviet authorities with diversionary activities against the Red Army "would seem to be the minimum guarantee of a fair trial," declared the British Sunday newspaper Observer today. "Preparations for the trial are in full swing," it said, adding. "indications are that on the ground of military security the Soviet authorities intend the trial to be secret."

Aussie Government Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The recent comments made by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, to the effect that the Australian dock dispute was holding up vital war shipping, evoked a motion in the Australian House of Representatives yesterday to discuss the "failure of the Government to maintain effort and production on the waterfront," according to a Sydney dispatch. E. J. Harrison, opposition leader, attacked the Government for not taking a strong attitude toward the Communist elements at the docks and said there appeared to be a conspiracy of delay with a "sinister background."

SOVIET SHIP AT S.F.

Maintains 24-Hour Communication By Radio With Kremlin

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—A Reuters correspondent in San Francisco disclosed today that the Soviets have in San Francisco harbor a special vessel which maintains 24 hour radio communication between the Soviet delegation and the Kremlin.

After being aboard the Soviet vessel, the correspondent disclosed that an expert staff aboard can communicate with Moscow almost instantaneously through a powerful radio equipment of the very latest type. "They even have a complicated scrambling device to make secret coded messages intended for the Kremlin still more difficult to decipher," he said. "If necessary a Soviet delegate in San Francisco can even lift a special telephone receiver and have conversation with his chief half way across the world."

ALLIES TO TRY GOERING AS FIRST WAR CRIMINAL

Himmler, Hess, Doenitz Also To Face Court Martial Conducted by 'Big 3'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, will be the first war criminal to be tried at the supreme court martial consisting of representatives of the three Powers, according to an AP dispatch from London. It said that leading German leaders charged with "war crime" will be tried including Home Minister Heinrich Himmler and Rudolph Hess.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the new Fuehrer, is believed not to be able to escape the death sentence. Court martial authorities have already obtained clues of the secret residences of Himmler and Doenitz, who are said to be shadowed by detectives.

Meanwhile, the Allied War Crime Investigation Commission has decided to arrest all members of the National Socialist Party and the Gestapo and to put them to public trial. However, it will be impossible to do this because of the fact that the number of those belonging to the Gestapo alone is about 200,000 in Germany.

Himmler Handed Over

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—The CBS reported from Paris today that Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler, who had made the surrender offers to Britain and America, "is now reported to be our hands."

The report added, "Himmler is understood to have been held by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in the Flensburg area under a house arrest. and Doenitz is now believed to have turned him over to the British forces in that area."

Stern Treatment Enforced

Domei

ZURICH, May 11.—With no freedom allowed in daily conduct and threatened by heavy penalty for the slightest break of regulations forced by the victorious forces, the people of defeated Germany must live a cheerless life for many years to come.

Describing how severe is the military administration set up by the British 2nd Army under General Miles Dempsey, the correspondent of the British Evening Standard attached to the British 2nd Army reported as follows today:

"Many Germans who have violated the regulations imposed by the British military administration authorities have been cross-examined and punished accordingly. Those who had acted contrary to the enforced regulations or had gone out at night and others who had hidden firearms have been punished, Particularly those who have concealed firearms have been sentenced to death and the others to a penalty of 10 to 15 years of imprisonment.

"Hereafter, all the Germans must loyally observe the regulations forced by the victorious forces. No freedom is given to the Germans even concerning the distribution of foodstuffs, education of children, choice of books or moving pictures. They are allowed to utilize only such recreation facilities as allowed by the victorious countries. The food distribution is such that the Germans cannot obtain any more than the minimum amount absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health. Mayors have been ordered to distribute immediately the set amount of foodstuffs to the people. All the surplus is to be shipped to the Netherlands and other countries formerly occupied by Germany."

MATSUMOTO IS APPOINTED NEW FOREIGN VICE-CHIEF

Tajiri Named Vice-Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Succeeding Takeuchi

The appointment of Shunichi Matsumoto, Special Ambassador dispatched to Indo-China, as Foreign Vice-Minister succeeding Renzo Sawada, who had tendered his resignation due to illness, and that of Akiyoshi Tajiri, Minister to the Philippines, now at home, succeeding Shimpei Takeuchi, who shared his fate in the ruthless sinking of the Awa Maru by an American submarine, as Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was announced by the Government at noon on Sunday.

Simultaneously with their appointments, the relieving of Mr. Sawada from the post of Foreign Vice-Minister at his own request and orders to place Mr. Takeuchi on the retired list in accordance with No. 4, Clause 1, Article 11 of the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance were also made public. New Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto has been accorded the treatment of the "Shinnin" Rank.

Mr. Matsumoto held the post of Foreign Vice-Minister under Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu until he was dispatched to Indo China as Special Ambassador in October last year and won high reputation as an excellent diplomat.

Mr. Tajiri is well-known in connection with his close and up-to-date knowledge on things Chinese and enjoys a good reputation as an able diplomat. Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo thus have secured unparalleled assistants in the person of Mr. Matsumoto and Mr. Tajiri. Mr. Takeuchi has been placed on the retired list pending the definite assurance of his fate.

Brief official careers of Mr. Matsumoto follow: Hailing from Hiroshima Prefecture, he is 49 years old. Graduating from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1921, he entered the services of the Finance Ministry from which he was transferred to the Foreign Office. He served in the Japanese diplomatic services in Belgium, France and Switzerland and at one time was a member of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations. Later, he was appointed chief of the Second Section of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office; that of the First Section of the same Bureau: chief of the Personnel Section; counselor of the Japanese Embassy in China; Director of the Treaties Bureau; Foreign Vice-Minister; and Special Ambassador to Indo-China.

Mr. Tajiri is 50 years old. Graduating from the Commercial School Teachers' Training Institute attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1920, he entered the diplomatic services. During his long career as a diplomat, Mr. Tajiri has occupied many important posts, including Consul at Tientsin; chief of the Second Section in the Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office; chief of the Fifth Section in the Research Bureau; Consul General at Hongkong; chief of the First Section in the East Asia Bureau; counselor of the Japanese Embassy in China; Director of the Research Bureau; Minister Plenipotentiary stationed in Shanghai; and Minister Plenipotentiary dispatched to the Philippines.

PENNSYLVANIA FEELS PINCH

Coal Shortage Acute as 72,000 Miners Still on Strike

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—There is a coal shortage problem facing the Pennsylvania area where 72,000 miners have been idle for 12 days in a contract dispute, according to a dispatch from Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Owing to an unusual cold spell of weather, more than 1,000 pupils were dismissed yesterday in nearby Dunmore Borough when authorities closed four schools because of lack of fuel.

Scranton school authorities said the supplies were ample for the time being, but two city hospitals reported dwindling reserves would last through only the weekend.

Dealers said they were unable to make deliveries, pointing to empty cans.

Nippon Reporters Detained

Domei

ZURICH, May 12.—Four Japanese correspondents of the Domei News Agency and the Asahi Shimbun are among those detained by the U.S. 7th Army. Also about 200 German Government officials including German Minister of National Economy Walther Funk were arrested at the same time.

One Japanese Rescued When Awa Maru Sunk, Japan Notified by U.S.

The only survivor of the Japanese mercy ship Awa Maru, which was mercilessly sunk by an American submarine, has been found to be Kantaro Shimoda, 45 years old, a steward of the ship, according to a reply received from the United States Government by the Japanese Foreign Office through the Swiss Government. Mr. Shimoda is now in the hands of the American authorities and his health is very good, according to the reply which has been received after frequent inquiries were made by Japan in demanding that Washington furnish the names of passengers and crew who might have been rescued.

NAVY BARES 28TH AWARD OF HONORS FOR HEROES

262 Men Who Gave Life for Nation's Cause Are Accorded 'Shukunko'

The 28th conferment of posthumous honors on naval officers and men, who met glorious death in the War of Greater East Asia during the period from September. 1942. to May, 1914, was announced by the Navy Ministry under date of May 13. Out of those who have been honored, Rear Admiral Takamutsu Matsuda and 261 others have been accorded Shukunko, or Special Distinction Honors.

Rear Admiral Matsuda, as commander of a special service ship carrying planes, fulfilled his duty over the southern sea area for a long period in face of severe enemy air raids.

Captain Takemori Harada, who has been decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, had participated in the Malai campaign as a submarine commander since the opening of the current war and discovered the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, thereby opening the way for the annihilation of the British East Asiatic Fleet.

Commander Sakae Sasaki who has been decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun had taken part in the Naval Battle Off Surabaya as commander of a plane crew on board a cruiser and played a brilliant part in the sinking of the British cruiser Exeter and other warships.

Lieutenant Commander Junichi Oikawa, as torpedo commander of a destroyer, displayed his mettle in the Solomon area and sunk one enemy cruiser, two destroyers and two torpedo boats, besides shooting down five enemy planes.

GRIM FIGHT RAGES IN BURMA

Japanese Attacking Enemy at Pegu And Area East of Toungoo

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The enemy force which previously penetrated Rangoon is scheming to enlarge its foothold while other units which had advanced southward have set foot in Pegu and east of Toungoo. The Japanese on the spot are now subjecting the enemy forces to fierce battle.

Meanwhile, the British task force carried out bombing and machine-gun attacks with ship-based aircraft against Port Blair, Chindwin and the Andaman Islands on May 6 and 7. Since May 11, the enemy forces in the Burma area have begun to show increased vigor.

Britain Denies Rumors

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The press secretary of the British Foreign Office declared today that "there is nothing to say at this moment despite rumors" regarding unofficial reports that President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are planning a meeting, according to a London dispatch. Yesterday, also, a spokesman at the Prime Minister's residence characterized as "rumors and speculation" reports that a meeting was impending of Truman, Churchill and Premier Stalin.

700,000 Reich Captives Taken

Domei

MOSCOW, May 12.—More than 700,000 German prisoners have been taken by the Soviet troops in Europe since May 9, tonight's Soviet communique said. It added that the prisoners included 63 generals.

ALL-OUT DRIVE CONTINUED BY INVADERS ON OKINAWA

Enemy East of Chodeka Is Checked—Furious Battle Rages in Akumi Sector

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Following up their all-out offensive launched on May 11, the American invaders stubbornly attacked the Japanese positions on the battle line in the southern part of the main Okinawa island all through the following day.

In the sector east of Chodeka Japanese Forces strongly held their positions, smashing the enemy's frantic and repeated attempts to force an advance in a battle which lasted from the morning of May 12 to dusk the same day.

West of Chodeka, a powerful force of American troops made a series of attacks on the Japanese positions in the hilly sector on the northern side of Takushi. Meanwhile, about 2,000 enemy troops, backed by 40 to 50 tanks, attempted to infiltrate into the Japanese positions in the Akumi area resulting in confused fighting at dusk of May 12 on the firing line running along the northern side of Takushi and Makabi as well as the northern sector of Tomari.

The enemy is making strenuous efforts to strengthen the facilities at the air bases on the main Okinawa island and on Iye. According to reconnaissance carried out by Japanese Air Units on and around May 10, it appears that 10-odd large planes, several medium and about 100 small aircraft have been massed at the North Airfield. Also seen at this base by Japanese scout planes were two large machines which are believed to be B-29's which had made forced landings.

At the Central Airfield, 70 to 80 small planes were seen, but the base on Iye Island has not been completed yet although the enemy is working at top speed to put the base into operational order.

In parallel with the relentless attacks made against the U.S. forces in the waters around the main Okinawa island, Japanese Air Forces continued to bomb the enemy's air bases in the Okinawa war theater from the morning of May 11. Considerable battle results have been achieved, but full results have not yet been received.

Sink More U.S. Warcraft

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 13.—Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps sank or damaged several U.S. aircraft carriers between the night of May 10 and the following morning in attacks on the enemy task forces in the area east of the main Okinawa island.

In a smashing night attack against a fleet of U.S. war vessels around the same Island yesterday, Japanese Air Units set ablaze one warship of unidentified category.

At daybreak other Wild Eagles stormed over the enemy's air bases on the island, causing fires to break out at several places.

Cross Gasha River

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, May 11.—Devastating battles are still raging unabated in the southern sector of the main Okinawa island. About 1,000 enemy troops supported by tanks launched a furious offensive south of Maeda and the Afusa area today while the enemy left wing which crossed the Gasha River some time around 6 a.m. yesterday aboard 40 barges, is engaged in vigorous activities.

Taking up the enemy's challenge, the Japanese in the Gasha area repulsed the enemy invaders. However, at about 11 a.m. on the same day, a powerful infantry unit with 30 amphibious tanks in the lead crossed the Gasha River, resulting in furious fighting in the vicinity of Gasha.

At present two enemy cruisers, some 30 large and medium transports and 100 other ships of various categories are operating off Katena. In Chujo Bay, the enemy has two battleships, seven destroyers or transports, and 13 large and medium transports. The enemy squadron plying in the waters near the Kerama Islands comprises one converted aircraft carrier, two cruisers, 20 transports and some 30 destroyers or transports.

Meanwhile, at noon yesterday, powerful enemy reinforcements consisting of two aircraft carriers, two battleships, one cruiser, five destroyers and 18 large and medium transports were seen off Shiman. Apparently these vessels had been transferred from the Leyte area. In view of the persistent enemy move in the Okinawa area, his future maneuvers must be closely watched.

By Courtesy of the Press Section

A force of about 100 aircraft, com-

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MEDIOCRITY OF TRUMAN WORRIES ALLIED CAPITALS

Fear Grows U.S. President Incapable of Controlling Isolationist Trend

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 11.—The Zuercher's correspondent in Washington reports on May 7 that while it is generally assumed that Franklin D. Roosevelt's sudden death could not influence the war's outcome, everybody feels that his death will have important repercussions upon American domestic and foreign policies.

Roosevelt was deeply interested in foreign affairs, knowing personally all the foreign statesmen. Therefore, the United Nations' diplomatic circles fear that his successor, being an unknown man abroad, will have the greatest difficulty in resuming Roosevelt's activity in the same spirit.

Foreign diplomats even believe that Washington will lose its importance as a political world center, with Moscow and London sharing political decisions and responsibility.

The Basler Nachrichten editorially asks, "Must Roosevelt be pitied for his physical death?" The answer requires knowledge about the unknown as one must judge if Roosevelt's policy of organized peace maintenance would have been a success if he had directed it until the end, it says. The paper continues:

"Roosevelt did everything possible in order to consolidate his policy among his own people. Remembering Wilson's sad fate, he clearly avoided Wilson's mistakes in dealing with opposing Republicans.

"In the domain of international politics he went to the limit, perhaps even more, by revising important items of his own Atlantic Charter and by making certain concessions to Premier Josef Stalin concerning the San Francisco Conference. However, his death now does not permit proof whether or not he has been right. The same fate that made Wilson die at the moment when he should have defended his work with the utmost energy, overtook Roosevelt as he faced his test."

Truman Regarded Moderate

The Wall Street Journal believes that Roosevelt's death will bring slow but far reaching administration changes, and states that Harry Truman's assumption of office will finally lead to crises in political strategy and economic control. The journal states:

"Congress emerges from the crisis as the strongest factor in national affairs. New Dealers regard Truman as moderate and does not expect him to lean to the left, but believe he will seek to maintain a middle course.

"Political observers have long since been unanimous that it was Roosevelt's wisdom and prestige that kept together the Democratic Party with its many conflicting groups. Truman risks the loss of Labor support and of Wallace supporters. Truman's first test as the leader of the Democratic Party will come in the 1946 elections, when the whole House and one-third of the Senate will face new terms. Roosevelt's death undoubtedly improves the position of the Republican Party and Truman will find himself in difficulty the last two years of his term, unless he has a Democratic House majority.

"It is recalled that as Senator, he opposed the Army's attempted control of the home front, criticising competition between the military and civilians in the securing of manpower and raw materials.

"While at present changes in high offices are not expected, later reshuffles appear certain."

Isolationists Feared

The Nationalzeitung's correspondent in Bern reports that the Federal Council fears that Roosevelt's death will have serious political repercussions. He writes:

"Although the war's outcome has been decided, the victorious powers will shortly have to face an immense reconstruction task in which the United States has a heavy responsibility. However, unconcealable fear exists that Roosevelt's authority and reputation alone could overcome the eventual American isolationist tendencies, should the aggravation of continental conditions bring about American isolation from Europe's fate. Moreover, Roosevelt was in a unique manner, a personification of Allied collaboration. Roosevelt, with his dominating figure, his great experience, and clear political line could command the respect necessary to give him the opportunity to set forth the American viewpoint."

The Tribune de Geneve's correspondent in London reports that authoritative circles in Britain fear that Roosevelt's death seriously complicates the peace settlement pointing out that only a strong personality like that of Roosevelt, dominating with his prestige and able eloquence could overcome the American public's opposition to solutions that are necessary from the standpoint of America's responsibility in the maintenance of international security, and in the world's economic reconstruction.

Financial Pacts Condemned?

Roosevelt's liberalism also would be considered sufficient guarantee that America would not take advantage of her economic strength. Financial or monetary agreements like Bretton Woods, which the most influential sections of British public opinion already find hardly acceptable now seem definitely condemned. It is also feared that Roosevelt's death will cause a relaxation of the controls imposed upon American economy

Prominent British economists believe that American economy will immediately assume a boom tendency, with a consequent economic crisis which will deal a serious blow to the already weakened Europe.

Zuercher's correspondent in London reports that all comments deal with the deep concern about the Peace Organization which Roosevelt's influence apparently has been decisive in encouraging and clarifying. It is felt that only energetic American influence will guarantee the democratic ideals of freedom which are so deeply imbedded in Anglo-Saxon mentality for a New World Order. The correspondent concludes:

If Truman Able

"The Dumbarton Oaks proposals reveal Roosevelt's characteristic influence, his idealism and realism. Truman always has supported Roosevelt's policy, for instance, the latter's foreign political programs during the last election campaign. He wishes to continue Roosevelt's task in the same spirit. The future is promising if Truman possesses the faculties required to assume the leadership of American influences for a really solidly organized peace."

The Basler Nachrichten's correspondent in London reports that it is believed that the political significance of Roosevelt's death in relation to the World Security Organization of inter-Allied cooperation in the European postwar situation cannot be gauged at present.

Truman is almost unknown in London. Only few newspapers have time and space to give Truman's short biography. The President's colorlessness naturally increases the impression that the world has lost an irreplaceable man. Mention is made of Truman's honesty, his juridical knowledge and balance.

British Press Comments

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Concerning the political effects of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, the British press urges, "Roosevelt's work has to be continued." The Times, however, does not make any predictions about American policy and the Manchester Guardian declares that it would be dangerous even speculating in that respect.

The Times only writes that Roosevelt's absence from peace work is a severe lack because above all, in peace work, Roosevelt might have gained eternal glory. "His political grip on his people seemed to become weaker at the time of his death but as a man of action, Roosevelt still personified the soul of his nation," the Times writes.

The Daily Mail takes a more optimistic tone and declares that though Roosevelt had many political enemies in his own country, Americans are an energetic and broadminded people and there are many reasons to believe that Roosevelt's intentions will be continued in American world policy.

Uneasy About Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Washington's diplomatic quarters predict that a meeting between Truman, Churchill and Stalin will be held as soon as possible. Indications are that there will be no change in American internal and international policies. However, the mediocrity of the comparatively unknown Harry Truman as against the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's brilliance casts growing doubt in Washington and in London regarding America's future.

Svenska Dagbladet's correspondent in London sums up the uneasiness in London as follows:

"In political quarters one asks if Roosevelt's death will not beget more serious consequences than Wilson's defeat in the 1920 elections. It is noted with satisfaction that Truman has already declared that the San Francisco Conference will not be postponed and expressed his hope that it will be possible to arrange a meeting with Churchill and Stalin as soon as possible. But even if one prefers to hope for the best regarding Truman's personal qualities and honest will of fulfilling Roosevelt's policy, there remains, however, the terrible uncertainty about the fact that American leadership has been undertaken by a man who is not only unknown but also unacquainted with the European problems and with the Allied leaders."

"The British are worrying that Isolationist forces will again influence America or that the so far intimate collaboration in matters concerning Europe will receive a severe setback. What London fears is not so much a conscious American retreat from co-responsibility in the maintenance of world order, as simply that the constructive forces which have been working to fulfill this responsibility of America will be no longer sufficiently strong," Svenska Dagbladat concludes.

Two Questions Dominate

Reuter reports from Washington two important questions which dominate the American capital today; these being "Who will be Truman's counsellers?" "Will Truman be able to control the different groups within the Democratic Party in the same superb way that Roosevelt did?" America's future, and through America's international relations, future of the whole world, depends on the answer to the second question. These questions reveal the general American uncertainty regarding Truman's ability which may cause the strengthening of Isolationist tendencies.

American interventionism has been for many years opposed by the perpetual attack of the Isolationistic elements. And only such a politician as the late Roosevelt could have managed this opposition, led America into the World War and forced America to undertake responsibility in the postwar reconstruction of the world.

Thus, doubt in Truman's ability becomes deeper as one is reminded of his present position, comparatively unknown in international politics and with far less influence in America itself than Roosevelt.

American Withdrawal Feared

Regarding this doubt, Dagsposten's Saturday editorial states, "British quarters realize that Truman is not capable of controlling American Isolationist trend with the same efficiency as Roosevelt did. According to general opinion, Truman will accommodate public opinion and not try to lead it. It means that the United States will be less willing to fulfill its engagements in Europe or to assume new responsibilities. In consequence, some quarters in England have begun speculating about some kind of a compromise settlement with Germany.

"Further, in Moscow, there is uneasiness lest Truman will be less obliging to Russian claims than Roosevelt was. Truman is a man of internal policy rather than of foreign policy. He is characterized as one of the Middle West bourgeois. Roosevelt was backed by Jewish intellectuals and plutocratic Washington circles, as witness Roosevelt's 'brain trust.' Truman has no support which corresponds to this center of hatred against Germany. Truman will hardly try to get in contact with them and by no means to suffer himself to be influenced in his actions by the influence of their rancorous ideas."

Thai Cabinet Decides To Sever Relations With Doenitz Regime

Domei

BANGKOK, May 12.—The Thai Government has decided to cut off all diplomatic relations with Germany under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, as a result of the decision reached at its urgent Cabinet meeting conducted at the Foreign Office yesterday. The meeting was held among Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong, Foreign Minister Sisena Som Batsiri and other officials concerned and they deliberated upon Germany's unconditional surrender. German Minister to Thailand Dr. Ernst Hans Wendler was immediately notified of this Cabinet decision. At the same time, the Thai Government has dispatched policemen to the German Legation and movements of Germans in Thailand have been restricted.

SPECIAL ATTACK UNITS SCORE FURTHER BLOWS

Two Enemy Aircraft Carriers Set Ablaze Off A Certain Island on May 9

By M. MATSUDA and N. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN SOUTHERN BASE, May 11.—Just as the sun was about to set Superior Flight Warrant Officer Izumi Ishihara returned to the base with the wonderful news of two enemy aircraft carriers set ablaze. His whole body was wet with perspiration and tears were running down his cheeks.

This brilliant result was achieved by the all-out action of the Japanese Air Units in their pounding attacks on the enemy task force on May 9. En route engine trouble had developed in two of the comrade planes. Ordering these to return to the base, Sublieutenant Junsei Kurose who was in command that day nobly rammed his own plane into the very middle of a large-type enemy carrier. The tears of the flight warcraft officer were tears of devotion to his commanding officer.

In recounting the happenings of that day Superior Flight Warrant Officer Ishihara said, "On the way two of the engines developed engine trouble. Shortly after these planes turned back the flying condition of a third plane became poor, causing it to lag behind the rest and barely make its way skimming over the sea surface to within an undisclosed distance of a certain island.

"During this time by gestures and signals Commander Kurose ordered the third plane countless numbers of times to turn back only to be answered that it would not give up. And so the air unit proceeded with this third plane trailing behind until it reached a certain place.

"I cannot help but be overcome when I think of the commander who to the last thought only of the men under him and the wordless exchange of devotion between the comrades-in-arms as the commander signaled the crippled plane to return and the negative answer of the third plane with its intentions to stick it out.

"It is a pity, however, that the third plane never encountered the enemy, for with flying becoming increasingly difficult it was finally forced against its will to turn back. The departing plane changed its course and slowly made its way toward the base to be lost among the clouds.

"Suddenly four enemy planes appeared like a bolt from the blue but apparently the enemy planes seemed unaware of us. As we observed through our glasses, the wings of the enemy planes were different from those we were accustomed to seeing and found them to be Spitfires.

"Taking precaution with the knowledge that enemy aircraft carriers were somewhere near from the fact that enemy planes were on patrol, the Japanese planes in line with the commanding plane flew onward. Sarcely had we gone five minutes when we apprehended the enemy. In a final gesture of warm regard for the third plane that had turned back Commander Kurose wired the message, 'Enemy planes evident, Take care'.

"Then as he nosed his plane higher and higher up, he noticed a gleaming silver water trail of a fleet of enemy carriers. At this moment a deafening thunder of anti-aircraft firing from the enemy rolled up. Evading the deck-borne planes the plane bearing the sublieutenant readying itself for a crashing dive, plunged right into the heart of the enemy carriers. Instantly columns of black smoke completely enveloped the carrier.

"When I was ordered to return to the base the second attack unit pierced the cordon of enemy deck-borne planes and was circling just above the enemy fleet. As I looked back I saw two aircraft carriers on the horizon with tongues of flame leaping out from their sides. This was undoubtedly the action of the second attack unit. The gallant figure of Commander Kurose as he was about to ram his plane will always be with me."

National School Pupils on Aka Island Dash Into Enemy With Hand Grenades

By N. NOMURA and K. KASE
Of the Military Press Corps

OKINAWA FRONT, May 12.—Fully manifesting the true spirit of patriotism and indomitable courage, the Japanese pupils of the Aka National School on Aka Island of the Kerama group in the Okinawa area have eagerly cooperated with the Japanese Forces ever since the enemy landing on the island and finally all fell in action in fearlessly charging into the enemy with hand grenades.

The account of the heroic death of the national school children on Aka Island was given by a certain sublieutenant and others who arrived as messengers at a certain place.

The account follows:

As soon as the enemy forces landed on the peaceful little island on March 31, the whole area became a battlefield, exposed to relentless enemy bombing attacks. Fully aware of the enemy scheme, the Japanese had placed the old and infants in air raid shelters while men, women and school children extended their all out cooperation to the Japanese Forces by carrying out shock attacks. However, the Japanese had to realize the impossibility of combatting the materially far superior enemy forces.

One after another in succession, the islanders succumbed and the time came when the last charge had to be conducted. Before the start of operations on the island, the national school children together with their teachers enthusiastically cooperated with the Japanese Units on the spot in constructing trenches and positions or in carrying equipage, and on many occasions they were commended by the Unit Commander. Though young, they knew well that the present war could not be won easily, but at the same time firmly believed in Japan's final victory. Cheerfully and happily they worked side by side with the soldiers till the very last day when the last charge was conducted into the enemy position.

On a certain day the sublieutenant and others were ordered to leave the island on the mission of taking a message to a certain place. That very day, all the school pupils were given hand grenades and as soon as the soldiers left the island, they dashed amid the enemy position with their hand grenades tucked under their arms. As they listened to the shouts of the boys, the soldiers left the island reluctantly. Eye-witnessing the heroic death of the children, the soldiers prayed for the peaceful repose of the child-heroes and trebled their confidence in final victory.

Upon learning the account of the gallant death of the children on Aka Island, the head teacher of the Kojimachi National School bowed low and said, "What a heroic and superb end! This is a sublime example of heroism and courage of children, innocent and unstained by the sins of this world. How did they come to possess such a gallant and loyal spirit? Undoubtedly, education will do a great deal in moulding the character of children, but the unparalleled patriotism and heroism of the Japanese which have been fostered in the hearts of the Japanese people through the history of some 3,000 years must have been manifested in action by those innocent children. With the outbreak of the current war, school pupils began to show a sudden growth, apparently influenced by the action of the Special Attack Corps. They are resolved to win the war no matter what happens. When the heroic death of the Japanese on Attu Island was told, they unanimously expressed their determination to follow the footsteps of the fallen heroes."

Upon hearing the news of the valiant death of the national school children on Aka island, Shosaku Takahara, Assistant-Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, who was then participating in the rites to pray for sure victory said, "I can hardly express my feelings in mere words. At the Yasukuni Shrine, 879 boys who died in action at the time of the Aizu operation, are enshrined. They fell while cooperating with the government forces. The Byakotai is also a good example of courage and valor manifested by boys in their teens. The same spirit which spurred the boys of the old days, is still living on in the hearts of the boys today. Those on the home front are eagerly engaged in munitions production in the same spirit manifested by the children on Aka Island. Such heroism and courage is the same as that of the Special Attack Corps."

VOLUNTEER CORPS' TASK IS CLARIFIED BY SUZUKI

Dispells Idea Body Is to Be Organized Solely for Military Activities

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki speaking at the first meeting of the National Volunteer Corps Committee on Saturday, dispelled the impression harbored by the public that the Corps was going to be organized solely to take an active hand in military activities. Prime Minister Suzuki declared in part as follows:

"Matters pertaining to the National Volunteer Corps were decided on when the former Cabinet was still in office. It cannot be denied that the manner in which the former Cabinet treated the matter outwardly, gave the impression that special attention was going to be given to active, military work.

"Under ordinary circumstances, however, the National Volunteer Corps' task is to be concentrated on the fulfilment of duties of the members of the corps in their respective vocations. The first objective in the formation of the National Volunteer Corps is to so guide the members of the Corps as to cause them to be imbued with a spirit like that of the members of the Special Attack Corps, in order that they may stick to their posts even in the face of death, overcoming all obstacles and hardships with a burning spirit of war comradeship, not through force but with a true volunteer spirit. However, in special circumstances, the Corps is to operate as a complete fighting corps.

"The aim of the leaders of the National Volunteer Corps is to organize the entire people as one whole family and operate so as to promote a spirit of unity among its members, causing the poeple to fulfil their duty in their respective vocations, to throw themselves into active corps activities, or to engage in active fighting when the occasion arises. The family is the basis of the principle of morality of our national structure. Needless to say, it is the foundation of order. Thus the aim of the National Volunteer Corps lies in the organization of the nation on the basis of morality. I always think that the foundation of national administration lies in the task of clarifying the national structure, in clearly defining one's moral obligations and in the prosecution of the war. Therefore, the National Volunteer Corps should be one of the main points of current politics.

"Thus, the Government is instructing the metropolitan, provincial, municipal and prefectural authorities, who are directly connected with the formation of the Corps. I would especially ask that the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, and other such organizations which will be merged into the National Volunteer Corps, exert all their efforts for the formation of the structure of the National Volunteer Corps. I am also asking for the cooperation of the Dai Nippon Seijikai and others.

"I ask this committee also to engage in full discussions. Since the National Volunteer Corps is never to be compulsory and is to be motivated by the zeal and volunteer spirit of its members, we must strongly prevent the structure from becoming official. The Government intends to handle matters considering the powerful expansion of the National Volunteer Corps whose motivating power is born of the burning zeal of the people and whose structure is not formed through forceful compulsion."

STEPS TAKEN TO BRIGHTEN LIFE OF TOKYO CITIZENS

Amusements, Folks Who Eat Out, Dormitories, and Bath Houses Benefit

Tokyo residents will welcome the news that the authorities are taking steps to have their mental and physical nourishment attended to despite the stress of war. Many moving picture and other theaters throughout the Metropolis have been reopened, as well as those that had not been closed down, are being allowed to hold as many shows as they desire during the officially permitted opening hours, special attention being accorded to evening shows in the industrial areas. The welfare of the residents who eat out is being attended to by efforts to see that they are served in roomy accommodations by adequate staffs, with due consideration to atmosphere, flavor and nourishment. The dormitories of factory workers are being improved, with stress on the comfort and nourishment of the occupants, and to this end cooks and foodstuffs are being mobilized. Bath houses are being subsidized for the installation of electric heating facilities to enable them to keep open regularly.

Twenty-two of the moving picture theaters which had been closed down have been reopened. These and other theaters had been closed down in order to prevent extravagant entertainment and not to keep the residents from enjoying reasonably-priced shows. Now, instead of only one movie theater to each designated district to hold the first run shows of new films, two theaters will show new films in each such district, thus preventing the crowding of people into the few theaters that had hitherto been showing new films.

The movie theaters are now allowed to hold as many shows as they desire during the officially designated opening hours, and special attention will be accorded evening shows in the industrial areas.

Whereas only 26 Tokyo theaters were screening pictures in February, 100 are doing so at present and the authorities are prepared to allow the construction of new theaters. Theaters have been opened in air-raid devastated areas, and in the Joto district, preparations are under way to build new theaters with a view to giving wholesome recreation to the people.

Regarding playhouses, dramatic performances are now being given at the Shimbashi Embujo, Tokyo Eiga, Shinjuku Daiichi Theater, Hogakuza, Tokiwaza, and Shinjukuza. The Tokyo Gekijo has been open since May 6. The reopening of the Kabukiza has not yet been decided, but the authorities concerned, as well as those connected with the Kabuki troupe have expressed their desire for its reopening, and it is expected that performances will be resumed here in the near future.

Admission to all theaters will be standardized and put within the reach of all.

Bright expectations are also promised Tokyoites who eat out on meal-tickets. The Metropolitan Police Board, which has been formulating plans through which to improve the atmosphere in which meal-ticket holders eat and to increase the nourishment and flavor of the food served in public meal-ticket restaurants, has completed plans which will be immediately enforced for the benefit of meal-ticket holders.

So far, restaurants designated to serve meal-ticket holders have been small and understaffed, with the result that their inadequate seating capacity has made it impossible to prevent customers from forming long queues. The large public restaurants of the Morinaga and Niko concerns are serving meal-ticket holders already. The seating capacity and staffs of such large restaurants are adequate to handle great numbers of customers at once. Recognizing this, the police has arranged for many of the large restaurants to serve meals to meal-ticket holders. In the pleasant atmosphere of roomy restaurants in solidly built buildings, meal-ticket holders will be able, in the near future, to enjoy appetizing and satisfying meals.

Another measure to be enforced immediately concerns the dormitories of the war industrial concerns in the Tokyo area. In order to improve the health of the factory workers who are determined to stick to their posts in the face of enemy raids, the authorities have decided to mobilize the chefs of restaurants that have been closed down or bombed out, and to place them in the dormitories. Soon dormitory dwellers will be able to enjoy succulent dishes prepared by professional chefs. Furthermore, the increased production of vegetables within the Tokyo Metropolitan area will be encouraged, and miso and soyu sauce factories will be shifted and reestablished in order to create a foodstuffs self-sufficiency structure within Tokyo. Thus, the citizens of Tokyo will be able to eat health-giving food in comfortable surroundings and to rest their minds and bodies at meal times.

More welcome news is seen in the measures taken by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office to keep public bath houses open regularly. Bath houses have been open quite regularly of late because they have been able to burn the scrap wood taken from houses pulled down in various parts of the city; but this source of supply will not last forever. Thus, the authorities have decided to subsidize bath house operators for the installation of electric heating plants in 700 of Tokyo's public baths. Sixty of the first 150 bath houses selected by the police are already installing electric heating equipment and it will not be long before sufficient electric heating plants are installed in public baths to prevent the possibility of public baths closing down temporarily for lack of fuel.

Reich Socialist Party Is Banned in Austria; To Seize All Assets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The Moscow radio said today that the Karl Renner Government of Austria has passed a law suppressing the German National Socialist Party and providing death sentences for all those who still belong to or are still working for that party in Austria. Under the law all the Party property in Austria "is to pass into the hands of the Austrian public." The law also demands the personal registration of all those persons who belonged to the Party from January 1, 1933 to April 27, 1945.

All-Out Drive Continued By Invaders on Okinawa

(Continued From Page 1)

posed mostly of small machines, and which also includes some medium-sized planes and transport machines are at present based on Yiojima Island. Some B-29's, which had made forced landings, are also on Yiojima.

In the meantime, the Mariana-based B-29's have been attacking Kyushu, Chugoku and Shikoku in parallel with the Okinawa operations.

Scout Planes Active

Six enemy PBM flying boats carried out reconnaissance flights over the southern Chosen sea area from 11:15 a.m. on May 12, according to a communique issued by the Chosen Army District Headquarters at 4 p.m. the same day. Some of the enemy planes attacked shipping. All of them had fled toward the south by 2:30 p.m.

SUGAR RATIONING IN U.S. IS SET TO BE TIGHTENED

Allotments to Industrial Users And Householders for Home Canning to Be Reduced

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—Increasing tighter sugar rationing appeared in prospect today for the Americans as it has been decided that sugar allotments to householders for home canning as well as industrial users will be reduced, says a Washington report.

The OPA (Office of Price Administration) officials, testifying yesterday before the House Food Investigating Committee, said deep retrenchments are necessary because of a growing sugar shortage.

Industrial users of sugar—soft drink bottlers, candy makers, bakers, and others now receive an average of 70 per cent of the amount they used in 1941. The administration also disclosed that the total home canning allotment this year has been frozen at 60 per cent of the amount last year.

Richard H. Fields, OPA general counsel, told the House Committee that sugar flowed into the black market at the rate of 57,000 to 103,000 tons a year during the first three months of this year.

Applicants for canning sugar will now have to list for the board the types of food they plan to can, how much sugar each type will require and other information which was not necessary last year.

Komorowski in London

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—Lieutenant General Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor) who commanded the unsuccessful Polish uprising in Warsaw last summer and later was captured by the Germans, arrived in Britain today by plane from Paris, according to a London dispatch. Komorowski was flown to London in an American plane and was received at the airfield by high Polish civil and military leaders including Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the London Polish regime.

THE NIPPON KOGYO [illegible]
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Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special [illegible] of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... [illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 3-chome, Korai-bashi, [illegible] ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, [illegible] ku.
Fukuoka—[illegible] Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, [illegible]
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi [illegible] Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi [illegible], Esq.
Vice-Governor: [illegible], Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., [illegible] shima, Esq., [illegible], Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq. Tadao [illegible] Esq.
Auditors: Count [illegible], [illegible] jiro Nasu, Esq., [illegible], Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and stocks, [illegible] (saidan), [illegible]
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
—Deposits and safe custody of [illegible]
—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business [illegible] by the Minister of State for Finance [illegible]

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1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ..¥[illegible]
Reserves ....¥[illegible]
Chairman of the Board of Directors
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President
[illegible] SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI UKABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: [illegible]
[illegible]

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..[illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ..... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, [illegible], Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]
Tokyo Branch:
Tel.: Marunouchi (23) [illegible]
Marunouchi 1-chome.

JAPAN MADE HUGE GAINS IN EARLY PART OF WAR

Bitter Battles Now Prevailing Against Numerically Superior Enemy at All Fronts

Editor's Note: This is the fifth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter IV

War With No Peace

On the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Forces advanced with extreme rapidity carrying everything before them. Before the opening of hostilities, Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, had declared that three months would be enough to bring Japan to her knees. On November 26, the American High Command at Honolulu had received instructions to be ready for the commencement of hostilities, but the American forces were off their guard, underrating the strength of the Japanese. Within six months of the outbreak of the war, operations of the Imperial Forces covered practically the whole area of East Asia.

The victories in the first stage of the war were, however, results obtained before the enemy had time to appear in full force. Before the onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, the enemy camp was thrown into consternation, but the enemy rallied forces by mobilizing enormous material resources, and turned to the offensive in the New Guinea and Guadalcanal areas. In the struggles that ensued, the enemy superiority in material resources, in spite of the heroic defense put up by the Japanese, began to tell, and the Imperial Forces had to resort to the tactics of inflicting maximum losses upon the enemy and falling upon new positions in order to be able to resume the offensive when the time came. The course of fighting, however, since the latter half of 1941 has been far from satisfactory to Japan, notwithstanding the record of heroism standing to the eternal fame of the Japanese Forces. The war, moreover, has grown in bitterness, especially since the enemy invasion of the Philippines and Yiojima.

As the struggle becomes intensified, elements with no backbone, as the history of wars sufficiently indicates, will think of peace as the least line of resistance. In this war up to the present, enemy propaganda has been threatening the annihilation of Japan, but as the struggle becomes further intensified and the public mind agitated, the enemy will begin to make tantalizing suggestions. When defeatist sentiments have spread, the enemy will attempt to crush the adversary. Nothing could be surer than this, and nothing could, therefore, be more important than to fortify the moral armament. In order to escape censure, however, defeatist elements will plead that they are as patriotic as anybody, albeit they may talk peace from motives best known to themselves. The war is lost when the will to continue the struggle is given up.

Defeatism is treason to the country, but the enemy will strike at what he considers the vulnerable point of the adversary. War breaks out where pacific means fail, and where no basis of compromise exists. There can be no half-way between war and peace. If the morale of a nation at war is sufficiently undermined by the seduction of peace and resistance given up, the enemy will show his true colors, imposing whatever terms he likes upon the adversary. A peace offensive is more dangerous than a frontal attack. One or two examples will suffice for the purpose of this chapter.

First, an instance from Japanese history: At the close of the Age of Feudal Wars, the Osaka Castle, defended by Toyotomi, withstood the pressure of the Tokugawa force, so long as the latter made a frontal attack on the citadel. Iyeyasu, who was bent on destroying Toyotomi, saw a vulnerable point of the adversary, not in the defenses of the castle but in the divided counsel within the castle. He offered terms to the Toyotomi to end the winter siege. When peace was made Iyeyasu had the outer moat of the castle filled, notwithstanding the bitter protest of Toyotomi. When this was done, he started the summer siege on a trifling pretext. This time the castle could not long hold out. The will of Iyeyasu to destroy the Toyotomi was unalterable throughout, but the method changed. The peace party within the castle planned for the best, it may be, but they were unable to see the designs of Iyeyasu. The "easy" way they chose sealed the fate of the Toyotomi.

During the First World War, the Allied and associated Powers made a point of distinguishing between the government and the people of Germany. Threatened with a revolution, Germany laid down arms on the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, but the peace that followed was not anything like the Fourteen Points. It was no peace, but what the Germans called the Versailler Diktat. The recent Crimea Conference took the same line of distinguishing between the government and the people of Germany. Extending their operations to Italy, the British and the Americans, while carrying out indiscriminate bombing of Italian centers, undermined the Italian morale by alluring suggestions of peace. When resistance crumbled by the betrayal of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Britain and the United States imposed an unconditional surrender on Italy. The same aim was thus pursued by double tactics.

The Pacific War is a war with no peace.

(To Be Continued)

Japanese Thought and Character

Empires of Idea: America IV

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Eternally pathetic is the scene of human life if we but contemplate its mutability and transient nature. The poetry of all nations and at all times is largely attuned to this melancholy note. Poignant indeed grows this feeling as one nears the end of one's journey. "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces" of Charles Lamb is only an English version of the universal thought which comes to every person as he sees his fellow-travelers drop off one by one before they reach their inns for the night. Every American will recall with sickness of heart the once popular national anthem, the "Sidewalks of New York," part of its chorus singing:

> "Things have changed since those times, some are up in G;
> Others they are on the hog, but they all feel just like me; They would part with all they've got could they but once more walk with their best girl and have a twirl on the sidewalks of New York."

James W. Blake, the author of this sentimental song, himself furnished an illustration of its pathos. Penniless, jobless and 70 years old, the poor Blake, erstwhile salesman of velvet and velours, one cold January day walked into a newspaper office in New York and sold his own reminiscences of the thoughtless happy days of more than 30 years before in which "his song has made Jimmy Blake the idol of New Yorkers whose city he immortalized, and he has but to ask and he has."

Narihira's Lament

Japanese poetry is full of similar songs, some of them couched in noble words and tune, of which the first to come to mind is the exquisite tanka of Narihira, found in the Ise Monogatari:

Tsuki ya aranu
Haru ya mukashi no
Haru nara de
Wagami hitotsu wa
Moto no mi ni shite

("Moon? There is none. Spring? It is not the same as I used to know: I am the only one who remains the old self.")

Because his loved one is no longer his, having been married to a person of august blood, he finds his old haunts, replete with fond memories, no longer the same he knew: the moon actually shining he sees not, the spring blossoms he physically sees are subjectively non-existent. This sense of evanescent existence, so pathetic, is probably the essence of poetry and also of that mystic cause which makes life so exquisitely elusive and tantalizing. It is perhaps the highest and the most sublimated of sensations which our mind may taste, akin to that feeling of "wabishi" (loneliness) which devotees of the Tea cult so fondly dwell on. Its pathos, however, takes on an aesthetic quality in this country because it is subtly allied to the sense of family, ancestor-worship and filial piety which form the ultimate values of individual life: it is a privilege, not a calamity.

Indeed we had "our haunts of pleasure," and a time of "carousing, drinking late, sitting late with bosom cronies," and though we find them gone, yet they have only retired, after their thoughtless frolics, married and settled, with children growing round them, and passing serene hours of their autumnal evening, "trimming life's taper at its close." The same with women. The hot luxuriance of summer life gone, they are settled, each with her husband and babies, her heart glowing with gentle pride in her new place as wife, mother, mistress of home, or grandmother. Their old companions are gone, but it is best so; the feeling is melancholy but not miserable.

La Miserable

Now take the pictures painted by Edgar Lee Masters quoted last week. They are not pathetic, they are tragic. They imply extermination, or sheer waste, of human values. Instead of each person living to fulfil his or her destiny, he abruptly ends as a victim of dire misfortune, his sun sinking at noon amid circumstances of heart-rending misery. This is certainly not the sin of the individual victim; it is the sin largely of society of which he is a unit and which is ruled by a force over which he or it has no control. What is it—this invisible and inexorable force that turns out so many tragic victims, moulding human material fresh from the bosom of nature into stunted, diseased, poisoned bodies, to be thrown out at last like tangled seaweed on the parching shoreland? It is in the main the work of the city civilization based on the principle of almightiness of matter, in which human beings are evaluated by their money-producing capacity, no better than walking tools or breathing machinery. Their souls are being ground to powder under the sheer weight of an automatically-revolving industrial system and financial manipulations set in motion by some monstrous agents behind the scene.

In other words, it is the fight between the delicate soul of man and the deadly impersonal force of organized materialism and economic Imperialism, and like the naked body of the infant pitted against the machine-gun of a trained soldier it can only end in annihilation. Such is the tragic theme that the American literati in the past few decades have been painting so luridly in their fiction, drama and poetry. The present war may prove a sort of dissolvent of this social tragedy, and if so, it will not be an unmixed evil. America is fighting her enemies both external and within her own gate.

Famous Contradiction

To foreign observers not wholly understanding the American spirit there is one perpetual puzzle—contradiction between the principle of democracy advertised all over the world and the lack of individual liberty in America. She is said to enjoy the "government of the people by the people, etc.," of which the President is the servant of the people, their spokesman and delegate. But actual American history shows either that the so-called will of the the people has a habit of making a drastic change from the east to the west or that the President may at any moment turn into an absolute autocrat—Caesar Augustus, Cromwell, Napoleon rolled into one. For an illustration take Woodrow Wilson in the last World War. The campaign slogan of the 1916 presidential election was: "He kept us out of war." Between his second election and Good Friday of the next year (1917) on which America declared war on Germany the international situation had made no fundamental change except in the Presidential mind. Simultaneously the public opinion of America turned a somersault, and people everywhere were echoing the Wilsonian principle of "making the world safe for democracy." Earlier in the history of that war, as it has since been confirmed, the American Government had seriously contemplated declaring war against England. One can hardly imagine a people under any tyrant, ancient or medieval, who showed greater docility of temper or subserviency of thought than the "self-governing citizens of the free Republic," when they happen to live under a President clever enough to impose his will upon them.

Two Autocrats

This is not to be solely attributed to the low standard of the average American mind; it is largely due to the super-efficiency of the propaganda machinery, so well developed in America. In ancient times the secret of Empire lay in the command of the road or organs of transportation and communication which enabled the empire-builders from Pharaoh and Nebuchadnezzar to Alexander and Augustus to conquer and control wide-flung regions of the earth: so in the building of modern Imperialism the first requisite is the command of effective propaganda organs. The American Government under Wilson wielded the same effective weapon of enslaving the thought and will of the people as that which was wielded by the mightiest conqueror that ever ruled the world.

He was President in name, but in actual power he might have been any divine-descended monarch, whether you call him Caliph, Pope, Emperor, Kaiser, Czar, Consul, Commissar or President. As the war went on he wore around his head a dazzling halo of sacrosanct authority and spoke with a voice of thunder that struck terror into every American bosom. One American writer wrote: "Wilson surrounded himself with dummies. Any member of his Cabinet who showed independent thought or power of action was promptly dismissed, beginning with Secretary of War Garrison and ending with Secretary of State Lansing. Only three survived throughout—Imperial Rome did not turn more swiftly from the forms of a Republic to the fact of an Empire than did America under Wilson. Espionage Laws gave him, through the Postmaster General and the Department of Justice, absolute control of the lives and thought of every citizen.

So he had become a symbol, a hero, a demi-god, an incarnation of the national spirit, a national flag even, or the Constitution. "A note approaching the religious pervaded the popular homage accorded him. At theatres and public gatherings the projection of his photograph was a signal for the crowd to rise and burst into song. Individuals who showed a soberer spirit were in peril of their lives." A school-boy in New York who dared to call him "Mr. Wilson," instead of "the President," was tried for unpatriotic conduct and subsequently expelled from the school.

History repeated itself somewhat in the spectacular career and the tragic death of the late Franklin Roosevelt. The way in which he had promised to keep his country out of war, the way in which he had egged on the nations East and West to plunge into this second World War and the way in which he had deliberately challenged and all but compelled Japan to declare war only marked the traditional stages by which an American President gradually doffs the garment of a democratic President and puts on the crown of an absolute despot. And like Wilson he suddenly died: the power he had shouldered proved too heavy for his body.

Victory by Thought

There is a difference between Wilson and Roosevelt—not in the broad course of destiny they pursued but in their character and principle. Wilson was a cultivated man, a dreamer and idealist who was guided or believed himself guided by clear-cut moral principles and political idealism. Roosevelt was a man of the world, an astute politician who understood to perfection how to play his voters, his followers, his tools and instruments.

If it may be said, as was actually said by thousands of Americans at the time, that the last World War was "won by America," it may likewise be said that this "victory" was indebted in great measure to Wilson's idealistic propaganda. He had at least believed what he was saying—that the basic cause of the European disorder lay in the very nature of European international relations so that complete victory on one side or the other had in it the menace of perpetuating this evil and that therefore the aim of the war should be "peace without victory,"—that "America had no quarrel with the German people," that it was the war "to end war," by liberating all peoples from the yoke of militarism, etc. The world resounded with his famous phrase "racial self-determination." Everyone who went through that time remembers how the magic words spread over the earth inspiring every nation, large and small, friend, foe and neutral, with the sense of the Wilsonian gospel of "New Freedom." The Germans were the first people to succumb; they believed their war aims would be best answered by following Wilson who was "fighting in the German people's cause as well as the American," as he had repeatedly declared.

Subsequent events, however, proved that Wilson's idealistic talk and promises were only so many "piffles," or have been made so by the grasping and vindictive representatives of the "victorious" nations at the Versailles Conference so that the "defeated" nations had to drink to the dregs the cup of national humiliation. But for all that, the Wilsonian ideas remain unforgotten to this day, because they embody a political ideal which must some day be acted on and realized if the federation of mankind is to be achieved. Future historians may regard him as a second Pericles who had foresight enough to work for the welding of all the Hellenic states into a federated empire but who were thwarted by the provincial Sparta with the consequence that all Greece had to be trampled underfoot by the Macedonian barbarians of the north.

Psychological Error

As for the late President Roosevelt, we cannot say anything of the sort we could about Wilson. To cite one typical or seemingly trivial contrast, whereas Wilson had scrupulously refrained from using the word "Hun" which every American had used in reference to the Germans throughout the last war, Mr. Roosevelt had cudgelled his head and combed his dictionary to find the vilest epithets with which to villify the enemy—vipers, rattlesnakes, crocodiles—even before war was formally declared against Germany. He had moved from day to day watching and acting according to the signs of the political thermometer—without principle or idealism unless it was what he called complete victory or total destruction and humiliation of his enemies. In one sense we are thankful to him, for he has left us in no doubt as to what will happen if we are vanquished by America. We are promised nothing but slavery and humiliation like that which was meted out to the Jewish race by the Babylonians. Like every "clever" opportunist versed in bragging and bluffing he was evidently under the delusion that this kind of big talk would have the effect of crushing Japanese spirit into submission or sueing for American peace or mercy. The day will come when the Americans shall find that what their war leaders threatened to do to Japan or have already done to the unarmed people on the home front is the sort of conduct not so difficult to duplicate it the conditions of the military situation are reversed, for history through the ages shows that the fortunes of war are subject to change, that the victor of today may be the vanquished of tomorrow and that the best kind of victory is, as always, that which is honorably won and to which the defeated may submit with chastened resignation as to heavenly chastisement, as Darius did to Alexander or General Stoessel to General Nogi.

But enough has been said to indicate the condition and the trend of American thought today. There is no concealing the unsavory fact that American thought life has struck into a blind alley from which that country can neither advance nor retreat nor yet stay still without inviting grave national catastrophe. It was good idea that she has convened a large-scale international conference. She needs it more than any other nation and many of it, too, to find the way out of her present dilemma. To win the great peace which confronts the nations like a gigantic introgation mark it will require as much thought as it would in winning the war.

MAKE ENEMY'S POSITION ON OKINAWAS UNTENABLE

Situation Is Analyzed by Air Unit Commander; Supply Warfare Emphasized

By T. TOGAWA and N. NAKATA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE.—It is imperative that, in appreciating the truly remarkable war results of the Imperial Forces in the battle for the Okinawas, the importance of maintaining strong effort against great odds to disrupt the enemy's endeavors to support his forces on the islands be ever in our minds. Our officers and men, by dint of self-sacrificing efforts, have scored great results, and for this our hearts are filled with deep gratitude. What must be our attitude at this critical time, when so much is at stake?

The answer has been provided by the commander of an air unit stationed at a certain base. At this very moment this commander is concentrating his vigilance on the Okinawas. We first questioned him as to what relation the war results achieved by the Japanese Forces in the Okinawas had in relation to the war situation. He answered:

"I hear a warning uttered from time to time against confusing the war situation and our war results. But I am afraid that there is some tendency for the people as a whole to confuse the two.

"At Guadalcanal, at Leyte, and at Yiojima, the enemy was allowed to invade at a time when a little more effort on our part would have checked him. People who ask why, despite our brilliant war results on each occasion we lost these islands are confounding the war results with the war situation.

"Great war results without end are being achieved in the present battle of the Okinawas. Nevertheless the war situation remains grave. Why? The reason is that the enemy sees that there is an uninterrupted flow of supplies to his land forces in the Okinawas which he manages to increase if only to a slight extent.

Supplies Vital

"It is needless to say that success or failure in the battle of the Okinawas depends on the question of supplies to our fighting forces on the islands.

"The people generally make much of the war results, yet are apt to slight the question of supplies. It is not that they do not think about the supplies question. Rather, they lose sight of the importance of supplies in whose nature there is not the brilliance which surrounds war results.

"If there should be people in our country who ask themselves, 'How many days of effort on our part will put the enemy to flight,' they are without doubt laboring under a fallacy which assumes too much.

"The enemy, America, makes provision for the losses he estimates he will suffer in vessels sunk before he attacks. Probably he did not expect to suffer the great reverses he has actually suffered, yet we cannot say he was totally unprepared.

"The method of fighting employed by the enemy is the so-called 'Kurumagakari.' If he loses a fleet, he replaces it by another. If he has a corps damaged, that again is replaced. In this way he sees to it that he has in the field against us a fresh strength always in the hope of cutting thereby into our fighting power.

Enemy Is Stubborn

"The enemy has a pretty vigorous fighting spirit, and show no signs of fleeing before us. At the moment he is endeavoring to bring about an adjustment of his land-based air strength in the Okinawas, sacrificing ship bottoms, with a view to reducing our forces in the islands to a state of isolation. Clearly he is proceeding on the principle of intercepting our supply line to which he hopes to apply ever increasing pressure, a principle which is basic in American strategy.

"We are sending to the bottom enemy vessels one after another. If we had command of the sea, the men on board the vessels we sink would be total losses. If the enemy had command of the sea, it is reasonable to think that half the men aboard the vessels sunk by us would manage to escape with their lives.

"If we cannot maintain supplies to the front, even when we score great war results we cannot escape the the conclusion that we are successful from a tactical point of view but unsuccessful strategically.

Not Pessimistic

"We are not pessimistic about the future of the battle of the Okinawas. On the contrary, I am expecting great things of the battle. The reason for my optimism is that one cannot occupy a sea. It may happen that the enemy gets temporary command of the sea by the use of a large fleet. But his success will be short-lived. The moment his fleet has ceased to be about, the sea will become ours again.

"The thing we have to do is to wrest the mastery of the air from the hands of the enemy and to create conditions which will make it impossible for his forces to remain.

"It often happens on entering port that we are tormented by swarms of mosquitoes making their way into our rooms from land. The crew members leave these annoying insects to their own devices, not allowing them to be a source of worry to them. They know that the mosquito cannot lay eggs inside a ship. They know, too, that as the ship clears port the obnoxious insects will disappear by degrees until finally there is left not even one mosquito to torment them.

Crush Enemy Support

"The enemy forces on the Okinawas are like the mosquitoes that have intruded into a room on a ship that has entered port. They will cease to be on the islands in the course of time the moment the fleet supporting them is torn to pieces and it becomes impossible for them to get supplies.

"What we must do to ensure victory in the battle of the Okinawas is clear. It is that we must not allow anything to stand in the way of our pressing the enemy so that he is not able to use the airfield he has occupied, while continuing our efforts to supply our own forces."

The officer was asked to draw a comparison between the Leyte and the Okinawa campaigns. He answered:

"Things went against us at Leyte, as you know, precisely because we allowed the enemy to come round behind us. The enemy had landed on the island. As we were giving battle to his forces with all our might he managed to land troops at another point which was behind us, after a passage through the Sulu Sea, and put into confusion our supply route.

Our Position Favorable

"In the Okinawas the enemy cannot hope to repeat this feat.

"In the Okinawas the enemy is undergoing a good deal of difficulty. He is at a loss what to do in order to improve his position. Thus we may find him embarking upon a new operation.

"The conditions in the Okinawas are vastly different from those in the Philippines or at Yiojima. This is the reason why there is not the least occasion for concern on our part if we see to it that supplies to our forces in the islands are maintained.

"In the matter of supplies for the Okinawas our position is advantageous, in that the islands are close to Taiwan and Japan Proper.

"Another advantage is in the fact that there are no guerrillas in the Okinawas, as there are in the Philippines.

"Still another advantage is the fact that the residents of the islands are fighting as one in order to insure that there shall be no interference with the supply route for the Japanese Forces in the islands.

Invaders Uneasy

"The main strength of the enemy invaders on the Okinawas has suffered a heavy blow. Their uneasiness is indicated by a telegram sent home by one of them, expressing fear that if the situation lasted another two weeks the Okinawa operations might end in a tragedy."

The officer was asked about the people's resolve in the face of the battle of the Okinawas and his answer was:

"If we are successful in the battle of the Okinawas and eject the enemy from the islands, we must not allow the thought to enter our minds that will abruptly turn in the war situation in our favor. The enemy, America, is notoriously impudent, and it is hardly likely that he will learn from any such reverse that he is no match for Japan and hence should quit the scene.

Unwavering Resolve Needed

"Keeping in mind the fate that has overtaken Germany, we may conclude that the enemy will bring the greater part of his air strength from Europe to East Asia for use in the war with Japan. It is absolutely certain that the American and British air forces will concentrate on attacking Japan. It behooves us to get prepared to meet such a situation.

"We must quickly get over the thought of carrying on the great war indefinitely while longing to live in comfort.

"The people should take care not to allow themselves to waver. They must keep their feet firmly on the ground. It is time that they made up their minds firmly to hold out whatever happens and continue the war even though it may last for five, 10, or even 100 years."

Yamagishi Given Post

Shigetaka Yamagishi, Secretary of the Transportation and Communications and concurrently that of the Education Ministry, on Saturday was appointed in charge of the Broadcasting Section of the First Division in the Board of Information. Hideki Okazaki, Secretary of the Home Ministry, was ordered to serve in the Secretariat of the President of the Board of Information, it was announced the same day.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address. "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64048.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥8.00; six months, ¥[illegible]5.00; one year, ¥68.00 Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1945

Britain's Outlook

The report on Britain's financial condition made recently by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is pregnant with meaning not only to the British people but to the whole world. The principal facts which he stated were: The British Government's expenditures during the past fiscal year exceeded the original estimate by more than £126,000,000 to total £6,063,000,000, which is the first time in Britain's history that the expenditure had exceeded £5,000,000,000. There will be hardly any perceptible relief during the coming year when the expenditure will still amount to £5,565,000,000. Despite the fact that Britons are already being taxed ten shillings to the pound sterling, representing the astoundingly oppressive taxation rate of 50 per cent of the national income, the expenditures so surpass the revenues that credits amounting to £4,500,000,000 will still have to be voted for the coming year. The Chancellor furthermore warned that this might not be all. The war with Japan may prove to be so costly that the Government might have to present a supplementary budget.

So much for the simple facts concerning the budget. As for a more interpretive explanation of Britain's general financial condition, Sir John Anderson went on to say that in the five and a half years of war up to March of this year, Britain had spent £27,400,000,000 for military items alone. In consequence, Britain's internal debt has come to be more than 25 times as great as after the Napoleonic Wars and more than three times that after the last World War. When it is remembered that even the last World War plunged Britain into an economic crisis from which she never recovered, it is easy to imagine how much more terrifying the present situation is.

But Britain's internal debts constitute by no means the most serious of her financial problems. Her overseas debts cause her much more serious concern, for it is her financial situation abroad which is the source of immediate anxiety and which Sir John Anderson characterizes as becoming "increasingly grave." In this connection, he disclosed that Britain's liabilities to overseas creditors by the end of last year reached and now exceeded £3,000,000,000 and was likely to total £4,000,000,000. This amount, of course, represents the unpaid liabilities remaining after deducting the prodigious payments which have already been made at the tremendous cost of liquidating and disposing of the greater part of Britain's invested assets abroad. The end of the war will not immediately enable Britain to curtail her expensive purchases abroad, for it is estimated that she will have to continue her imports of food and raw materials for her industries at something like the present scale for at least three years after the war.

As for the implications of this financial condition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not elaborate save to infer that the restoration of the British standard of living to its former level may have to be deferred to the vital problem of recapturing a place in world trade. Such a mild statement does not begin to suggest all the effects which Britain's grave financial situation will have on every aspect of her economic and political life.

So close is Britain to the verge of utter bankruptcy that her victory in the European war can give her little joy. While continuing the burdensome war against Japan, she must make every effort to recoup her financial losses, which will entail a severe strain on her domestic life. In the first place, as even Sir John Anderson's reserved statement suggests, Britain will have to engage in a vigorous effort to recapture an important position in world trade. It will entail strenuous competition with the ubiquitous influence of the United States who has already entrenched herself in the markets which Britain was forced to relinquish during the war. It will entail conflict with the expanding power of the Soviet Union which blocks Britain's ambitions to extend her economic influence into the heart of the European continent and into the Middle East.

In carrying on this competition against these formidable rivals, Britain possesses fewer weapons than ever before. A large part of her merchant marine has been destroyed; her credit facilities have disappeared; a substantial portion of her factories have been bombed out of existence and those which remain have been so bent to war purposes that they cannot readily be reconverted to production of peacetime export goods; extensive areas of the residential quarters of her industrial workers are in ruins; her manpower is sadly depleted. As Sir John Anderson warns, the restoration of these things which constitute the weapons for competition in the struggle for world trade must have first preference in the demands on Britain's remaining slender resources, and all other demands must wait.

But the postponement of these other demands entails serious social problems with dangerous political consequences. After more than five years of "blood, sweat, and tears", the war-weary people of Britain demand relief. With the end of the fighting in Europe, there will surge forth a craving for a return to normal conditions which will be psychologically irrepressible no matter how much the British people may intellectually comprehend that their desires must be deferred. Housewives forced to work in the munitions factories will want to return to their homes; evacuees in unhappy exile amidst strange rural surroundings will want to go back to their urban dwellings which are now but rubble; those who put up with meager rations of dehydrated potatoes while enemy planes were overhead will now demand their fill of the traditional roast beef and mutton. And most serious of all, despite the transfer of a large part of the fighting forces to the Pacific, there will be unneeded millions who will return from the battlefields of Europe expecting a well-earned welcome to their accustomed former routine of regular living. When they find nothing but shambles, poverty, privation, and unemployment as their only reward, they will ask if it is for this that they have been fighting.

Sensing the seriousness of these problems, the political leaders are frantically searching for palliatives if not panaceas for their country's woes. But over the nature of these remedies there is already developing a bitter dispute. The Conservatives, while offering a sop to the popular trend by sponsoring limited social welfare legislation, want no solution which will deprive the traditional ruling caste of its long-enjoyed privileges. The Laborites demand a drastic reshaping of the national life on a socialistic pattern. The minor groups in between clamor for doctrinaire and untried theories of various shades. With a general election in the offing, the parties are already marshalling their forces for an uncompromising domestic political conflict.

The necessities of her external condition will force Britain unrelentingly to push the military war in the Pacific and her trade war all over the world. On the grim determination to carry out these imperative tasks, all British parties are agreed. But Britain's efforts are being handicapped by terrifying internal social and political problems which arise from her grave economic condition. The war in Europe has ended, but the outlook for Britain remains as disturbed and gloomy as ever.

A Rattle

The young man walked into the toy shop. He looked badly in need of sleep.

"Something to amuse a baby, please," he said. He pointed to a large colored rattle. "What's the price of that thing?"

"Fifty francs", replied the assistant. "It's an extra big one."

The drowsy young man fumbled in his pocket for the money.

"I'll take it," he groaned. "Anything to keep him quiet."

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON ARCHITECTURE

Simplicity and Cleanliness Characterize Japanese Houses

By KATSUTARO NARITA

According to Dr. Bruno Taut, world famous architect of Germany, the architectural genius of Japan expressed itself to the full in the construction of the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto. "In the Katsura Palace," says he, "all the simplicity and delicacy of Japan, together with differentiation of crafts and philosophic refinement of thought is epitomized." His idea of Japanese architecture may be summed up in the words simplicity and cleanliness. Cleanliness and simplicity may be considered as the prime essentials of Shintoism, where non-simplicity and uncleanliness are considered as so many sins against God. Our architecture takes this qualities and brings out simple and delicate beauty, which indicates the simple but refined mind of persons inhabiting there.

A Japanese house is chiefly not colored with painting. Its wood has long used to be, and still is, left plain, for the numerous varieties of texture, and color particular to natural timber are joined together and produce a complete and exquisite harmony. Our people are strongly interested in the appreciation of excellent wood which is not painted. It is not strange that a carpenter or an expert joiner should devote all day only to the planing of three or four boards in order to give that excellent, gentle sheen to the surface which is brought out by planing. One would never dream of spoiling the purity of such a surface with paint, unless it is absolutely necessary to cover faulty parts. This traditional love toward plain wood will point out the strong liking of nature which may be looked upon as a deep-seated trait of the Japanese people.

'Shibumi'

The delicate pale of the tatami (straw-mats), the softened color of the walls plastered with pure sand which takes in rather than throws back light, the eye-arresting designs on the fusuma (sliding screens), the exquisite grain of the wood with its mild radiance in the ceiling, and the tasteful texture of the plain wood in pillars and beams—all this, melting in lambent light coming in through the white paper sliding screens, "shoji," produces a refined and a tranquil atmosphere. It rejoices in an elevated and exquisite taste, which may be summarized in the word Shibumi. The idea of Shibumi will probably be brought to your mind by explaining that it represents quiet, subtle, simple, clean, and refined taste, and that it stands opposed to anything which is rude, showy, and pretentious.

Shibumi is the distinctive characteristic of Japanese culture. What an important thing it is for us will be comprehended by knowing the following belief entertained by one famous scholar:

"No art can be worthwhile, no person worth knowing, no furniture worth having, and no house worth inhabiting, if there is no Shibumi."

Shibumi is most perfectly crystallized in the construction of the Chaseki or a house for tea-cult.

The color of the tatami will compose anyone's mind, who sees it. The mat in front of the tokonoma, 'alcove' is always reserved for guests as it is the sacred place of honor.

Importance of Eaves

The eaves of a house safely guard it against rain and heat while adding to the beauty of the structure on the other hand. If you see at a certain distance the Toji temple in Kyoto, you will wonder at the grace and beauty quite peculiar to the eaves lines of the colossal roof. They accentuate the beauty of a roof to the utmost and give a feeling of equilibrium to the whole appearance of the temple. Being deprived of no vital force, each of the eaves lines of the Toji turns slenderly upward at its both ends in striking refined grace. "The eaves lines of the Toji," acclaims Dr. Jiro Harada, contemporary art critic, "remind us of the grand sweep of majestic Mt. Fuji." And he concludes:

"The greatest triumph of Japanese architecture can be found in the subtle and inspiring simplicity of the eaves lines of a structure."

A house is not complete without some form of a garden. A Japanese garden is an arrangement of rocks, stones, water, trees, and shrubs that often reproduces in miniature some well-known landscape: sacred Mt. Fuji, the "Eight Views" of Lake Biwa, and other scenic places—the whole making a charming combination of nature and art, in which a mood of man as well as a mood of Nature is represented. No matter how many elements enter into the composition of the garden the one picture presented to the beholder in the arrangement of trees, shrubs, ponds, artificial hills, and stone lanterns, epitomizes one scene, mood, or idea.

At first a house was an important adjunct to such a garden. And jutting out a few feet into the garden from a house is the "Sodegaki" (sleeve fence). It connects the house with the garden in a pleasant harmony. On many an occasion some trees are planted by the side of the structure to make a silhouette of their shadows on the white paper of the shoji. When the shoji is pushed to both sides, the room will be thrown open to the garden. Thus, even indoors our people are satisfying their heart's desire to be intimate with Nature all the time.

IMPERIALISM AND BRITISH FREE THINKERS

Views of Cole Held Unsound; He Fails to Mention 6 Opium War nor True Position of Japan 6

By G. MASUI

II

Every illustration he makes concerning Japanese life, without a single exception, has some damaging effect on the character of the Japanese race, while those he cites regarding Chinese life are full of admiration. But there is one remark of special significance he makes of China. "There is one serious defect, and only one, in the Chinese system," he says, "and that is, that it does not enable China to resist more pugnacious nations. If the whole world were like China, the whole world could be happy; but so long as others are warlike and energetic, the Chinese, now that they are no longer isolated, will be compelled to copy our vices to some degree if they are to preserve their national independence. But let us not flatter ourselves that this imitation will not be an improvement."

I shall now take up the works and ideas of another British radical thinker: namely, G. D. H. Cole, who is a profuse writer on social and economic problems of world importance and who has exercised an exceptional influence on the present generation of many nations. He is one of the exponents of Guild Socialism, like Russell and most other British radicals, and his fundamental criticisms of Capitalism have drawn many followers throughout the world. I shall quote his economic ideas regarding international affairs exclusively from his influential book published in 1933; namely, "The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos." Like all other British radicals, Cole takes the attitude of an internationalist in view and outlook, and it is because of this that he exercises an exceptionally powerful influence on his readers in other countries.

Self-Consideration First

I shall first take up his position as a writer on economic problems. He says: "The author of this book happens to be an Englishman, and naturally writes with events in Great Britain very prominently in his mind; but he is very conscious that if he writes as an Englishman and from a British angle of vision there will be no hope at all of stating the facts, and much less the causes, of the crisis rightly or in the right perspective. For the crisis through which we are passing is, above all others, a world crisis affecting every continent and every country, and it must be surveyed from an international standpoint if its events are to be seen in their true proportions or their meaning correctly understood. I shall try to write, therefore, from the standpoint of a citizen of the world, or rather if one surveying world affairs from the angle of no particular country. And I am the more intent upon doing this because this international approach is so necessary a corrective of the commn man's outlook on the crisis. For naturally most of us are conscious of the crisis mainly through its effects on our country and on our own selves; and we are accordingly apt to look for remedies for our own troubles, . . . but even if most of the measures taken to deal with the crisis have to be taken by national bodies, it is of vital importance that these measures should be conceived in the light of an understanding that the crisis is not national but world-wide, and that the attempts of one nation to relieve itself may react disastrously even upon itself if they are of such a kind as to bring disaster elsewhere."

It is such an attitude of the British radical writers as stated by Cole in the foregoing quotation, that has hitherto inspired the intellectuals in non-British countries with confidence in what they have to say about world affairs in general. Let us now see if such confidence is justified in the face of facts, what these writers really intend to convey to their readers, what their statements imply logically or the impression they make on their readers by their subtle and well-thought-out conclusions.

World-Wide Imperialism

Under the head of "The Growth of Empires," Cole gives an excellent account of the march of economic Imperialisms among the leading Occidental Powers in the latter half of the 19th century. "Between 1884 and 1900 the area of the British Empire was increased by more than 3,700,000 square miles, containing over 57,000,000 inhabitants. France annexed three and a half million square miles, with over 36,000,000 inhabitants, and Germany, far less favorably situated, built up chiefly in Africa, a colonial empire of over one million square miles, with nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. The United States took over Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska. Italy followed France, Great Britain into North Africa. Russia and Great Britain squabbled over Persia, and intrigued in Afghanistan and the States of Central Asia. . . In 1914 it was almost true that there was no territory left on the face of the earth which had not been appropriated by one or another of the 'civilized Powers.' "

The foregoing statement is true enough, but Cole then describes the situation of China and misrepresents its true colors in the following manner: "The great exception was China, too tough a nut to crack for even modern civilization to crack; and China, because she could not be partitioned, found herself at the mercy of the intrigues and rivalries of the great Powers. All the world over, Economic Imperialism had become the dominant force in world politics, and behind Imperialism loomed the ever-growing threat of war."

Subtle Omission Noted

Cole's blunder in the quotation just presented is one of omission rather than commission, for he leaves out the important fact that it was Britain that led the Powers in placing China at the mercy of the intrigues and rivalries of the Great Powers. He never mentions the Opium War which is by far the most glaring example of British Imperialism in East Asia during the period under Cole's review. Neither does he mention the undeniable and clear fact that it was the existence of Japan as a rising Power in East Asia that has largely prevented the partition of China by the Occidental Powers. Japan has been the watchdog of the Orient ever since she became a modern Power capable of resisting Occidental Imperialism, as she proved most conclusively by checking the eastern advance of Czarist Russia on the threshold of the 20th century. Cole indicates his British prejudice against Japan in regard to this defensive war of Japan by the following description of our position: "Her victory over Russia consolidated her position as an Imperialist Power, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 was a recognition of her new importance in world affairs."

Cole should have stated, if he was to be fair and impartial, that Japan consolidated her position as an independent nation by her victory over Russia, for such was the fact as regards our country at that time; for, as Cole himself says elsewhere, it was the United States who took the lead in forcing open the closed market of Japan in 1853, only 50 years before our war with Russia. It was hardly true to fact to say that Japan was an imperialistic nation at the time, as even now; for territorial expansion, which is another name for Imperialism, has been disclaimed by Japanese policy throughout her existence, although our country is one of the powerful capitalist Powers of the world.

Under the head "Far Eastern Competition," Cole describes the industrial rise of Japan, China and India, but again he shows his bias and partiality in stressing or evaluating the different phases of this industrial growth with the sinister design of either belittling Japan's part or sluring or glossing over certain important events connected with British Imperialism. He says: "The real reason why the factory system in the Far East advances so slowly is that the Far Eastern countries cannot find the capital for more rapid development; for a large proportion of such native accumulation as does exist is absorbed in meeting interest charges on past loans from the Western Powers. The gap is to some extent filled by fresh investments of foreign capital in the Far Eastern countries; but in both India and China this has been discouraged of late years by the uncertainty of the political situation, while in Japan where industrialism has grown much more rapidly, there are political as well as economic difficulties in finding markets for the rapidly growing product of the factory system. The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods is China's one effective weapon in reply to the annexationist movement of Japanese Imperialism."

British Harshness Shown

As a radical critic, Cole has a perfect right to criticize any foreign country of its "imperialism". He may speak of Indian Imperialism or Chinese Imperialism alongside of Japanese Imperialism in making comments on Far Eastern affairs; but he cannot maintain his position of a radical logically by shutting his eyes to the effects in both India and China of British imperialistic measures on the industrial progress of these Asiatic nations. He is right in stating that "a large proportion of such native accumulation" of capital as existed in these countries was "absorbed in meeting interest charges on past loans from the Western Powers." But he is wrong as an internationalist, in failing to observe that it was his own country Britain that led the China Consortium by which China was forced to accept foreign loans and imposed loans on the Indian people at exorbitant interest rates and forced other harsh conditions on these Asiatic peoples. As to Japan's "difficulty of finding markets for her rapidly growing product of the factory system," one of the potent reasons lay in Britain's refusal to admit Japanese goods into her overseas possessions. Moreover, the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods which he describes as "China's one effective weapon" against Japan was assiduously encouraged by British Imperialism in China. It is against such imperialistic actions of Britain and the United States that Japan is now waging the current war.

Cole then goes on to say: "There is no inherent reason why in the long run both China and India should not do what Russia is doing today under her Five-Year plan, that is carry through a thorough-going reconstruction of their entire economic system, including agriculture as well as industry . . . It would take an immense political upheaval in India or China to create conditions which would make possible either thorough-going Communism on the Russian model or even any very great speeding-up of the rate of capitalist development."

(To Be Concluded)

CHURCHILL'S FUTURE

Situation On Eve of British General Election

The London Economist on April 11 wrote under "Master Builder" as follows:

Churchill's speech to the Conservative Party Conference was very far from being an electioneering address. It can be only interpreted as an appeal to the Labor and Liberal parties to maintain a coalition, which has been so successful in Britain's prosecution of the war, and already in a series of White Papers, laid foundations for a future economic and social organization in the nation. This statement can only mean that both parties are equally opposed to a snap election. Churchill is inviting the Labor and Liberal Ministers with or without their party to remain with him and he was probably directing his appeal, especially to Bevin, whose assistance in demobilization will be indispensable, if the transition from war to peace is to be smoothly achieved. But it is very doubtful whether any response will be made.

The Labor and Liberal parties, as parties, are recommitted probably beyond recall, and it is difficult to imagine any of their leaders breaking the party discipline to accept Churchill's summons. Indeed, the prospect of a return to party politics has been so generally accepted that Churchill's remarks will come as a surprise to many people—and perhaps as an unwelcome surprise to party politicians.

Not Well Received

The Economist wrote under "Coalition and Compromise", on April 17 as follows:

Prime Minister Churchill's invitation to the Labor and Liberal party leaders to join him in a coalition has failed to evoke any response from the major political parties. Without support of the Labor and Liberal parties, such an announcement would be no more "national" in character than was the National Government of 1931. It would be indeed, surprising if the Premier's coalition had met with any enthusiasm. It had created something like consternation in certain sections of the Conservative Party, which are as eager to break with Labor as the Labor Party's left wing is to break with them. There is no doubt about where the Labor and Liberal parties, as parties, stand, whatever some of their leaders may feel privately. Their recent conferences committed them to withdraw from the government, and to fight in the election as independent parties. Nothing specific was said at the Labor conference in December, to prevent Labor's representatives from rejoining coalition after election, but this course could be taken only upon decision of a special party conference in accordance with Attlee's pledge in 1943.

Time Table Is Definite

To judge from the present temper of the party, both in the House of Commons and in the country Labor could only give one answer. The time table now seems fairly definite. When the war with Germany ends—and general assumption is that this will be within the next few months—the Labor and Liberal parties will withdraw from the government—they may even do it sooner—and Churchill will carry on an interim administration of a Conservative complexion, while each party completes its election preparations. Beyond that, all will depend on the election results, which, at this stage, it would be idle to predict. If any party gains a clear majority over its opponents, there will be little talk of a coalition; but if both parties win neck and neck, they might prefer to enter a new coalition, rather than serve a fruitless term of office. Such a stalemate, however, would be very unsatisfactory, and could not last long. It is difficult to see what basis there could be for a durable all-party government after the war with Germany. It is true, of course, that the Far Eastern war will call for a continued national effort.

It is also true that there will be vast national tasks of reconstruction and resettlement and that a new Parliament will inherit a legacy of unfinished plans, and mountains of White Papers to be translated into acts of the Parliament.

But delay in completing social insurance plans; failure to reach an agreement on land values without which no town planning is possible; the housing muddle; the coal calamity—these are the fruits of coalition in domestic affairs, inhibiting effects of fear of producing a controversy.

A diluted compromise may be a necessary ingredient of domestic politics in wartime, but it would be a disaster as a permanent principle. The last 12 months amply illustrated a severe brake, that is to put on any practical progress by the necessity of attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable. . . The only hope of being confronted with any success of the vast problems of postwar years, is to have a government that knows its mind and has a policy. It is true that a return to party politics in foreign policy and specifically in the negotiation of a peace settlement, a high degree of unity among the parties is desirable—and could be secured without a coalition. But the continuance of an all-party government in home affairs and, particularly in the economic policy, would be more inevitable than flabbiness in policy and a painful toiling after events, in place of an attempt to combine them. This would be true even if the parties evolved are no better imitations of policies than they have done yet.

Clash of Prejudices

For it is a clash of prejudices and just a clash of policies—perhaps even more so—that stultifies coalition and there is no lack of conflicting prejudices.

The Conservative Ministers feel themselves under an obligation to reject anything that smells of state ownership; the Labor Ministers are under similar obligation to assail anything that savors of private capital. Hence, attacks are on civil aviation proposals, regardless of their merit. There are some passages in the Premier's recent speech, which sounded as if he were trying to evolve a set of principles for an economic policy.

"At the head of our mainmast", he said, "we (Conservative Party), like the United States, fly the flag of free enterprise. We are determined that native genius and the spirit of adventure, of taking a risk in peace as well as in war, shall bear our fortunes forward, finding profitable work and profitable trade for our people." Any such sentiments will always evoke cheers. But what do they mean? What does Churchill mean when he says that Conservatives "like the United States" fly the flag of free enterprise?" He is surely not inviting the Labor Party to say that "like the Soviet" they fly the flag of production for use and not for profit. If that was his intention, he would be doing his party an even greater disservice than his country. Does he mean that the Conservative Party is now about to reverse its whole attitude and bless what it has hitherto condemned?

Enemies of Free Enterprise

For the Conservatives, as the record clearly shows, have been arch enemies of free enterprise in this country. In defending private ownership, (an entirely different matter) they, before the war, had gone a long way to banish "native genius and the spirit of adventure." Risk taking had been smothered under a blanket of protection of monopoly and restrictions. If the Tories under Churchill's leadership are now going to repent of their sins, if "men of every party and of no-party" are now to be hand picked to exclude all restrictionists, —if in short the Tories are going to make capitalism work—then we shall, indeed, see a battle of principle in British politics. But unfortunately, the probability is that the Premier meant none of these things. It is much likelier that feeling himself in need of a pre-oratorical slogan, he borrowed one from that section of his colleagues —and personal associates—which is currently on a stump for "free enterprise," and that all that he was trying to say was that he was not a Socialist. If so, we are back in the slough of despondency, desperately looking for a gleam of economic statesmanship. Churchill could have been the salvation of his country in peace as he has been in the war. He had refused to become a party leader in 1940. He might still have a chance, if he would.

BALKAN TURMOIL

Political Situation Is Extremely Complicated

(The London Economist on March 10, under the caption, "Balkan Turmoil" declared that nearly the whole southeast of Europe now has been freed.)

I

The political situation in the Balkans and in the Danube Basin is far less satisfactory than the military position. Both internal upheavals and national conflicts are in one way or another linked with relations between the great Allied powers.

Old and familiar Balkan problems are reappearing in a form that is only partly new, and they threaten to create international trouble. The most striking feature is the instability of the government.

In Rumania, the grave internal crisis which lasted nearly for a month has now ended with the dismissal of General Radescu and the formation of a new government by Groza. Radescu's government was in office less than two months, and it had taken the place of two equally short-lived governments headed by General Sanatescu. The new government, which was formed under strong pressure from the Rumanian leftists, came under the fire of the national democratic front. For the time being, however, King Michael seems to have saved his face as well as his throne by a compromise with the leftists. The new premier, Groza, has been the leader of the Ploughmen's Union, the left wing of the former peasant party. The Ministry of Interior has been taken over by Georgescu, communist leader, while Rascunu, rival of the ex-Premier, has been appointed Minister of War. Maniu's Peasant party which was represented only by some of its lesser lights in Radescu's government has been now left out of the coalition altogether. Nor has the liberal faction, led by Bratianu, been included. But Groza has succeeded in securing the cooperation of another liberal group headed by ex-Premier Tatarescu, known as a staunch defender of the pro-Allied policy in pre-war Rumania.

Tatarescu himself is Vice-Premier in the new government. The outcome of the crisis reflects the deepening breach between the right and left and considerable strengthening of the Communist influence inside the government. Only events can show whether the new-coalition will be stronger and will last longer than its predecessors.

Conflict Is Solved

In Yugoslavia, the conflict between the King and Tito over the composition of the regency has been solved by the appointment of three regents: Budisavl, a Serb, Mandich, a Croat, and Sernetz, a Slovene. The regents have appointed Tito to be premier. Yet, it is no secret that Tito's committee for liberation enjoyed only very limited support from the Serbs, while it has a following among the Croats and the Slovenes. Whether his government will have more support than his committee will depend on how real the broadening of the new Yugoslav administration will be.

The Yalta agreement provided for the inclusion in the Avnoj, a legislative body of the new regime, of 100 ex-deputies of the old Skuptshina. Moreover, a provision has been added that only such deputies are to be appointed who are not compromised as collaborators. Much depends on how that rider will be interpreted. In addition, the last Skuptshina was elected under Jovanwich on the basis of a rather queer electoral law which secured parliamentary seats to official candidates by a ridiculously small number of votes and barred from Parliament leaders of the opposition regardless of the vote they received. The moral authority of ex-Parliamentarism can therefore not be very high and their chance of influencing the new regime may be slender.

Nor does the position of the Plastiras government in Greece seem very stable. It is true that the EAM has carried out the Varkiza agreement. The ELAS has laid down its arms, and the number of rifles handed over by its members exceeded the stipulated figure by several thousand. But, as a result of the civil war, Royalist propaganda gained much impetus—the Regent's speeches during his recent trip to Salonika were constantly interrupted by crowds shouting Royalist slogans. Should the plebiscite be in favor of the monarchy, Plastiras (with his drastically Republican record) would barely remain in office. His government would not probably be acceptable to the victorious Royalism but his effort to reconcile the defeated left can be hardly regarded as consistent so far. On the other hand, reprisals against the EAM still continue, as is shown by the wholesale dismissal from Athens University of professors who adhered to the EAM.

The only Balkan government that has not so far suffered from any sharp political shocks has been that of General Miklos in Hungary.

Nationalist Moderates in the Balkans have been re-elected in the long list of territorial claims put on record by nearly all the Balkan governments.

(To Be Concluded)